GLADSTONE'S CLOSURERULE

Its First Application in the Commons Successul from a Liberal View.

Opposition to the Home Rule Silenced for the Time Being-Price of Opium Affected by India's Action on Silver.

IT WORKED LIKE A CHARM.

Opponents of the Home-Rule Bill Bound and Gagged by Giadstone's Closure. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, June 8.—The new programme of the government has worked like a charm. On Thursday night Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Irish home-rule bill were pushed through the committee stage so swiftly that the opposition hardly had time to breathe or vote. The culminating struggle will be next week, on the muth clause, which concerns Irish representation at Westminster. This clause has been named the "in-and-out" clause by the Tories. It provides for the retention of eighty of the 103 Irish members in Westminster, but deprives them of votes on certain questions. Both these provisions have prompted acres of editorials and divided opinions among the Liberals. So far Mr. Gladstone bas refused to tell the House just what altera

tions be intends to make in the bill. Last night Mr. Balfour tried to draw from the Premier an unequivocal declaration on the subject. He asked these pivotal questions: "Has the government decided, definitely, that Irish members shall remain in the House of Commons? If Irish members remain, are they to vote on every class of subjects, or merely on a defined class of subjects? If the Irish still sit in the imperial Parliament, how many seats will be allowed them?" The parliamentary skill for which Mr. Gladstone has become famous, was evidenced by the ease with which he parried these questions. His tactics have been to assume an attitude of neutrality and to profess apparently a keen desire to please everybody. The government, he said, would accommodate itself readily to any arrangement convenient to the House, and would avoid anything calculated to excite the apprehensions of members of any party. Not a word more could be gotten out of him. He maintained an amiable silence while Sir Henry James and Leonard Courtney, Liberal Unionists, and Henry Matthews, Conservative, pelted him with

questions and taunts. In ministerial circles it is no secret that Mr. Gladstone wishes to adhere to the original proposals of the bill, that eighty members can be maintained at Westminster, but he is willing to abandon the arrangement to allow the Irish members to vote on all questions, both imperial and Irish. The Liberals are divided on the question. Many believe that the Irish ought not to vote on any except imperial questions. The Parnellites, under the mutinous Redmond, demand that as long as the control of Irish taxation remains with the imperial Parliament all the Irish members should be retained on all questions. The Unionists are hopeful that the discord in the Gladstonian ranks will afford them an opportunity to steal a di-

The debate on Clause 9 will last until Thursday, when the government will again apply the closure. Not all the Liberals are pleased with the prospect of cramming each successive clause down the throats of the opposition. Several of the members say that in the near future the Conservatives will have their turn and make the Liberals smart under the same treatment. The majority of them, backed by the Liberal newspapers, try to encourage those timid ones by telling them that they are saving the country from parliamentary impotence and anarchy, and that in a week or two the wheels will move so smootnly in committee that the opposition will not cause even a creak.

FRAUGHT WITH PERILS. Some of the Effects of India's Action in Stopping Free Coinsge of Silver.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, July 8.—The developments in the silver market, the last week, have intensified the anxiety caused by the action of the Indian government. The committee of bimetallists in Parliament have issued a manifesto, signed by Sir William Houldesworth and William Chapin, to protest against the closing of India's mints to the free coinage of silver. Cable dispatches from Bombay, Calcutta and other Indian ports agree in stating that the export trade has almost ceased. Every English industrial center which has commercial relations with India feeling the unfavorable effects of the general suspension of orders. The expectation is that in time trade will be adapted to the new conditions. Meanwhile the bankers and tradesmen most concerned view fearfully the immediate future. The most ardent advocates of monometallism and currency reform in India are beginning to discover that the change is fraught with unforeseen perils. This week, out of 500,000 rupees offered for tender, the government succeeded in placing only 80,000. This sum was placed, moreover, at 15% pence, or is of a penny below the minimum of 16 pence. The Economist holds that it is better to make no allotment of council bills rather than deviate from the standard price, and quotes the present rates to show that the mere act of closing the mints to silver will not enable the government to dominate the exchange market. The fall in price of opium has been a rather unwelcome and unexpected result of India's action. The report of the currency commission did not predict any considerable diminution in the rupes value of opium exports, yet this week's opium sales in Calcutta showed not only an immense decrease of the quantity bought, but also a reduction of 17 per cent. in price. If the loss of the Indian government's opium revenue becomes permanent, the budget will be seriously disturbed.

Just what will be the issue of all these difficulties it would be premature to predict. In financial circles here the report is ourrent that serious differences, which have arisen between the Indian government and the Indian Council in London, are likely te result in the abandonment of the new currency experiment. That a long-debated pian should be withdrawn so soon after an attempt to realize it is regarded by conservative financiers as somewhat doubtful, but in every authoritative quarter the opinion is expressed that the experiment is likely to fail utterly.

COMPLIMENTED BY DE COURCEL,

Hon, E. J. Phelps Praised at the Close His Argument in the Behring Sea Case, Paris, July 8.—The Hon. E. J. Phelps, of counsel for the United States, finished his closing address before the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration to-day. He opposed the British proposal to establish a twenty-mile zone within which sealing should be prohibited, basing his objection on the inefficiency of the proposal and upon the impossibility of setting the limits of the zone effectually. All the evidence submitted to the tribunal had shown that seals were taken at sea at distances ranging from thirty to 150 miles from

Proceeding to compare the present British proposals with those made by Lord Salisbury, he was interrupted by Sir Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britsin, who said that Lord Salisbury denied having made the proposals referred to. Mr. Pheips replied by reading Lord Salisbury's dispatches. He showed that Lord Salisbury had only receded after Canada had

interposed. Mr. I'helps then resumed his argument in support of the American prohibition of pelagic scaling over the entire route followed by the seals in their migrations, which route extended as far as San Francisco. If the arbitrators, he said, did not recognize that the United States had property rights in the herd, concurrent regulations would consequently be necessary. At this point a long discussion took place between Sir Charles Russell, Baron de Courcel, president of the tribunal, Sir John S. D. Thompson and Lord Hannen, Brititish arbitrators, and Justice John H.

Venosta, Italian arbitrator, about dealing with vessels seized, and whether they should be taken to the nearest American port or to a British port.

When the discussion had finished, Mr. Phelps proceeded. He charged that the British desired the tribunal to protect the pelagic hunters and did not aim to secure the preservation of the seal herd. Mr. Phelps closed his plea elequently before a large andience. His every word was listened to with the closest attention. America, he said, stood on the justice of her case. He dwelt at some length upon the moral importance of the tribunal's decision. From this decision, he said, the only appeal was to the judgment of civilization and of history.

Baron De Courcel, president of the tri-bunal, complimented Mr. Phelps upon his skill and eloquence in discharging the difficult task of closing an eloquent debate after his friends on both sides had striven to make the performance as arduous as possible. "You have performed the duty devolving upon yon," said the president, "in a manner deserving admiration. You have blended the deep science of the lawyer with the refinement of the man of letters and the dignity of a diplomatist. The court appreciates the delicacy of the touch with which you have handled matters already before us in manifold form. I beg to be allowed to consider the laurels which you have won at this cosmopolitan bar as a fair addition to the wreath of honors that you have conquered in other tields of the old and the new

Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, expressed his gratitude for the courtesy of the court. Mr. Phelps concurred, adding that the president's part in the ease was one of those happy memories which formed the best inheritance of declining years. The arbitrators will hold a private sitting on Monday.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

Dr. Von Beunigsen Goads Herr Richter Into

au Angry Reply. BERLIN, July 8.—The speeches that were made for and against the gray bill in the Reichstag yesterday and to-day were of a purely partisan character, indicating nothing of the under currents which may ultimately guide the votes of the several parties. Each speaker indicated his known programme, and avoided any reference to compromise. Herr Bæckel, who leads the Democratic faction of the Anti-Semites, for that small party has not escaped division, in a speech delivered today suggested the terms on which his halfdozen followers would support Von Caprivi. The suggestions contained the idea that if its terms were not granted the faction would maintain its opposition and set its face against the bill.

The best speech made to-day was that of Dr. Von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, who attacked the Centrists and Richterists, declaring that they were defeating their own purpose by the intensity of their hostility to the government. These parties, he said, were rejecting concilatory proposals and forsaking their best traditions by demanding their own terms or noth-It was this attitude that had led to the political destruction of the Freisinnige party, for which Eugene Richter was responsible. The voters, Dr. Von Bennigsen added, had deserted Herr Richter at the polis.

Herr Richter was very angry at this allusion to the defeat of the movement which he had led to almost complete extinction, and made a furious reply to Dr. Von Bennigeen. He said, among other things, that moral principles formed the standing ground of the Radical People's party, and that the altimate triumph of these principles was assured. The defeat of his party

was, he claimed, but momentary. Then Herr Preiss, an Alsatian, had an inning of the old style of denouncing an increase of the army. The increase asked for by the government, he said, was needless, and would place an oppressive burden upon the people. His speech was simply a repetition of the threadbare arguments against the measure. The obvious determination of a large number of the members to be heard on the bill implies that the discussion will last until the end of next week. The Emperor has abandoned his proposed trip to Norway. The conflict of the Norwegian Radicals against the government is approaching a dangeous climax. After decreeing the exclusion of the Swedish colors from the national flag, a majority of the Storthing now refuses to vote supplies for the consular service unless their demands for consular representation for Norway be accorded. The Stockholm Allehanda, an official paper, says that the refusal will provoke a conflict between Norway and Sweden, and recommends an immediate discussion of the position by an extraordinary session of the Swedish Diet.

QUITE FRENCHY.

Signor Bovio Creates a Sensational Scene in the Italian Deputies.

ROME, July 6.- The final debate on the bank bill in the Chamber of Deputies today was tumultuous. Signor Bovio, who has been quite energetic in pressing the investigation of the fraude, made the speech of the day. The time has come, he said, for all implicated in the bank bribery to explain their actions, Deputies, Senators and Ministers who had their bands with the corruption funds scattered by the banks of issue ought now to confess and defend themselves, if they could. The country ought to learn who were the dishonest servants.

"If the Senate will appoint a new committee of inquiry," continued Signor Bovio, "I will refrain from naming the guilty men. I demand, however, that the guilty men abstain from voting on the measure now before the House. If they don't, I will

Riot broke loose in the Chamber as Signor Bovio made this threat. Some Deputies shouted "Name them." Others turned on Bovio with clenched fists, and called him a boaster, a liar and a hypoorite. Insults were exchanged on every side, and a dozen or more fights were prevented only by the interference of a few cool men, who held back their more pugnacious colleagues. After endeavoring in vain for five minutes to restore order, the President suspended the sitting. When the proceedings were resumed. Signor Boyto yielded to the importunities of his friends and declined to continue his speech. The bank bill was then passed by a vote of 222 to 135. The Chamber then adjourned for the summer holidays.

MORE THANKS FROM EULALIA.

The Infanta Says She Now Respects Amer-

icans as She Never Did Before. MADRID, July 8.-The Infanta Eulalia who arrived here yesterday, after visiting the United States as the guest of the American government, was requested by a reporter to grant him an interview. The Infanta readily granted the request, and invited the reporter to visit her at the palace. When he was ushered into her presence the Infanta said she welcomed the chance to speak direct to her American friends. She stated that she had had a splendid return voyage from the United States. had hugely enjoyed herself during the whole period of her visit, she feit that she knew and and respected the Americans as she never had before. She charged the reporter to repeat her heartiest thanks to the government and the people of the United States. She had been charmed by her enthusiastic reception, and would find great pleasure in relating the details of her visit to all her

most pleasant memories. SHE LOVED A FRENCH PRINCE.

friends. The Infanta's manner and lan-

guage left no doubt that her trip to

America would long remain as one of her

Suicide of Mile. De Kaszyc, Who Wrote Pas-

sionate Letters to Victor Napoleon. NEW YORK, July 8.-The Herald's Brussels cable dispatch says: "Some excitement was caused here by the report that a young Polish lady residing in Brussels had committed suicide and had been buried secretly, after an unfortunate love affair with a French prince. The facts of the case are as follows: Mlle, Wanda de Kaszye, twenty-seven years old, belonging to a noble Polish family, resided with her rela-tives, M. and Mme. Metchkovsky, the former an ex-Chancellor to the Czar Alex-ander II, who occupied a groundfloor apartment at No. 345 Avenue Louise. Prince Victor Napoleon, who lives close by, frequently passed the nouse, | tated to by a trust. "Admiral" is the only strictly Harlan, American arbitrator, and Viscount and Mile. Wands fell deeply in love with high-grade cigarette.

him, and wrote him several letters. As the Prince did not answer her, Mile, De Kaszyc on Wednesday stole a revolver from M. Metchkovsky and shot herself through the heart. According to one version, the deceased left some letters of a very compromising nature for the Prince, but M. Metchkovsky and the Prince both deny this indignantly. An inquiry has been instituted by the police."

Twenty-Seven Drowned

LONDON, July 8.-Off Skegness, a watering place on the east coast of England, a party to-day went from the village for a day's sail in a yacht. They were caught in a heavy squall when some distance off shore. The yacht capsized and twenty

men and women were drowned. Further dispatches concerning the yacht accident state that all the persons drowned were railway builders who, with thousands of other excursionists, had gone to the little watering place for a day's sport. The yacht Stannon, licensed to carry sixty passengers, took out thirty of them. When well out the yacht was overwhelmed by a thunderstorm. The darkening of the sky, combined with the rain, obscured the yacht from the view of those on shore at the time of the accident. After the air cleared the yacht was seen, bottom upwards, with three men clinging to her. The other twenty-seven had been drowned An old fish-boat, the only craft available, was launched and the three survivors were brought ashore. Twelve bodies have been recovered. The three survivors agree that nobody was to blame for the accident as the suddenness of the squall could not be

Senator 'tewart Con'ers with Diaz. CITY OF MEXICO, July 8-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who is now in the city, conferred with President Diaz to-day on the silver question. The Senator, in an interview, said the desperate effort of the gold combination to convert contracts payable in silver into contracts payable in gold alone, by the destruction of more one-half of the metallic in the world, was proits legitimate fruits bringing bankruptey and misery upon the neople. It was necessary, he said, for Gladstone, with his slender majority, to net quickly and suspend the coinage in India. It was equally necessary to have an extra session of United States Congress to force action before the gold contraction would be realized. But many bankruptcies had occurred and they would arouse the people to resist the consummation of the resolution to reduce the basis of circulation and credit more than one-half. The scheme would fail. The Sherman act would not, be repealed unless something better was substituted for it.

Chinese Passengers Lost. Manilla, July 8 .- The Spanish steamer Don Juan, which had been reported afire and abandoned at sea off Union, has been towed to Manila and beached. One bundred and forty-tive Chinese passengers were lost. The vessel was gutted by the

Columbus to Be Beatified.

ROME, July 8.—During the reception of the Colombian minister, to-day, the Pope said that America would soon have a patron saint, as Columbus would be beatified

Cable Notes.

The King of Denmark, who went to England to witness the marriage of his grandson, the Duke of York, and Princess May, was made a free citizen of London yester-

The Spanish government has obtained the Pope's permission to reduce the salaries of the Spanish clergy between 11 and 20 per cent. The Pope reserves the right, however, to withdraw or modify his approval after two years.

An American music-hall artist, known by the rame of Torraine, committed suicide at London, yesterday, by blowing out his brains with a revolver. He had raised loans on the strength of a banking account he had in Chicago, but had defaulted in paying back the money thus raised. The official gazette of Great Britain has

published an order in conneil dated July 4. prohibiting British ships from sealing within ten marine miles from the Russian coasts on Bearing sea of the north Pacific ocean, and within thirty miles in any direction from the Komandorsky or Robbenist islands.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY LAW.

A Judge Decides that Railroads Are Not Prohibited from Shipping Liquor Into the State.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.-Judge Hudson has declared the dispensary act to be unconstitutional for the reason that by taking business away from individuals the State has created a monopoly for itself. Incidentally, Judge Hudson decided that railroads are not prohibited from bringing whicky into the State from outside States; that when the sale of liquor is prohibited by a State law a citizen cannot sell it, but if it is his property railroads can deliver it to him. Judge Hudson further decided that a dispensary could not be opened at Darlington because the person named as dispenser had been illegally appointed, not having obtained a majority of freehold voters of the town, as required by law. Judge Hudson belongs to the anti-Tillman faction of the Democratic party in this State. but is noted for his fearless and nonpartisan conquet on the bench. Judge Gary. who belongs to the Tillman faction, has granted a temporary writ of prohibition to Richland county, restraining the Board of Control from receiving and filing the bond of Madison Roach, recently appointed in this case. The hearing will take place before Judge Gary, at Columbia, early next

A dispatch from Columbia says: "Investigation shows that Judge Hudson's raling is not as favorable to the liquor men as was thought last night. Floyd was appointed dispenser for Darlington county. Judge Hudson granted an injunction restraining him from opening the dispensary on the ground that his petition did not contain the requisite number of names and that the dispensary law was unconstitutional. The latter ground of the decision does not amount to anything, for the State Supreme Court has already decided that the law is constitutional, which overrides Judge Hudson's decision. The law provides that appeals from decisions of the County Board of Control shall be had to the State Board of Control, and the State authorities will appeal to the Supreme Court to set aside the decision of Judge Hudson with regard to the validity of Floyd's appointment and compel the plaintiffs to carry their suit, as required by law, to the State Board of Con-

"The main point upon which Judge Hudson decided the law unconstitutional is that the State takes business from individnals, and creates a monopoly in it for itself; that probibitory laws are constitutional but that the Evans bill is not such a law. but, on the contrary, it is a law for revenue or profit. He also said that the famous Wilson act of Congress does not prohibit a railroad from bringing from without the State liquor to citizens within the State. When the sale of liquor is probibited by the State law a citizen cannot sell it, but that it is his property and railroads can deliver it to him. This opinion on the Wilson act was given parenthetically and does not

bear on the case at issue." The Robert Portner Brewing Company, which has a shipping depository for its beer in Charlotte, N. C., declares its intention of shipping a large quantity of beer to Charleston and Greenville in this State. The Richmond & Danville railway, which has decided to ship liquors from other States to South Carolina, will carry this shipment of beer. No secret is being made of the matter, the brewing company and the railroad maintaining that they are willing to test the matter in the courts.

Return of Ex-Minister Grant. NEW YORK, July 8 .- The steamer New York arrived here to-day. Among the pas-Browne, Sir Richard Harding Davis, Col. Austria, Mrs. Grant and family.

"ADMIRAL"

Cigarettes sold by all first-class houses not die-

SUPREME COURT VACANCY

Jurists Who May Be Considered by Cleveland in Filling Blatchford's Place.

E. J. Phelps, F. R. Condert, Judges Lacombe and Peckham, Gresham, Carlisle, Dickinson and General Harrison Mentioned.

BLATCHFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

Hon, E. J. Phelps Suggested for the Supreme Court-Harrison's Name Mentioned. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- The circuit from which the late Associate Justice Blatchford was appointed to the Supreme Court is composed of the districts of northern, southern and eastern New York, Vermont and Connecticut, and contains so many lawyers of eminence that President Cleveland is likely to be embarrassed in choosing from them a successor to the dead jurist. Among those whose names are suggested Mr. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, is found, almost as a matter of course. His rank in the profession and his services in diplomacy and jurisprudence make him a prominent candidate in the public mind. Mr. Phelps is at present engaged as senior counsel for the United States in the closing argument before the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration at Paris. He has been United States minister to Great Britain by Mr. Cleveland's appointment and served a term as president of the National Bar Association. Mr. Phelps is also dean of the Yale Law School, and one of the leading lecturers in that matitution. Another name that comes to the front is that of E. Henry Lacombe, judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York. Judge Lacombe was appointed by President Cleveland, and has maintained a high record on the bench for industry and efficiency. Other names from New York are those of James C. Carter, who, according to rumor was offered the post of Chief Justice, after the death of Chief Justice Waite, by Fresident Cleveland, and declined the position, and Frederick C. Condert, one of the most prominent supporters of President Cleveland in the State, and identified in a leading way with the anti-snapper movement of 1892. Messrs. Carter and Condert are at present engaged with Mr. Phelps as counsel for the United States in the Behring sea arbitration at Paris. Connecticut possesses a possibility in the person of Mr. Carlos French, but his advanced years are believed to bea bar against the probability of his appointment. The names of both Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle are mentioned, but though no official statement has been authorized, it can be stated with confidence that the place will not be offered to either of these gentiemen. The Star has this suggestion: "Now is

the time for President Cleveland to upset another party tradition and set a new political precedent by appointing ex-President Harrison to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench." The Supreme Court will not meet until

the second Monday in October, so that the President will have three full months in which to make up his mind and can then have an assorciate justice nominated and confirmed by the Senate in extra session and ready to take his place when the court meets. Of the remaining members of the Supreme Court but two have been on the beach longer than twelve years-Messrs. Field and Harlan. They were appointed respectively in 1863 and 1877. The officials of the Supreme Court now in the city have been advised that the funeral of the late associate justice will take place in Newport on Tuesday next. The place of interment will be at New York. The Chief Justice and assistant justices, except Justice Harlan, who is in Paris as one of the Behring sea arbitrators, have been requested to act as pallbearers. All of them will probably be present, save Justice Field, who is at present in Michi-

Names Suggested at New York, NEW YORK. July 8.-Through the death of Associate Justice Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court, President Cleveland now has at his disposal another honorable office as a reward for some member of his party. The fact that Judge Biatchford was the sole representative of New York upon the Supreme Bench, makes it, it is thought here, almost certain that his successor will be taken from this State. When President Cleveland held the choice of a chief justiceship in his first term. Frederick R. Condert was frequently suggested. It is doubtful whether Mr. Condert would care to become an associate justice. Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the Court of Appeals, is also a pos-Bibility, and his brother, Wheeler H. Peckham, is another. President Cleveland, however, is just as likely to pick out some man whom no one else would think about. United States Judge E. Henry Lacombe, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, may be fortunate ceive the promotion. Judge Lacombe was formerly corporation counsel for this city. The possibility of Secretary Gresham being named for the vacancy is canvassed here, but it is urged that the temper of the Democratic majority in the Senate is hardly favorable to Gresham. Don M. Dickinson is thought to desire a justice's robe, and it is believed that the President thinks kindly of his ambition. Gresham and Dickinson, probably, will be obliged to wait for future vacancies. The bar association never suggests a name for appointment to any position, and it will not break this rule in the case of the appointment of Justice Blatchford's successor.

Declared a Traitor by Dictator Barrios. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- A dispatch from San Francisco to-day stating that a young Guatemalan named Santillana had been declared to be a traitor to Guatemala by Dictator Barrios in consequence of his having patented in the United States in his own name a valuable device for measuring distances between inaccessible places instead of that of the dictator was shown to the Patent Office officials. A search of the records discloses the fact that on June 20 last a patent was granted to Juan F. Santillana, a citizen of San Salvador, residing in San Francisco, for a measuring and leveling telameter, one-fourth interest in which he assigns to Eustorito Calderon, of the same place. Nothing is known at the Patent Office as to the value of the invention or as to whether fraud was practiced upon Dictator Barrios in the procurement of the patent. General Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Hoke Smith and Postmaster-general Bissell left Washington this morning on their summer vacations. Secretaries Gresham and Morton are now the only Cabinet officers left in the city.

Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, left the city this evening for his home, where he will remain until shortly before the time for the meeting of the extra session. He is not disturbed by the announcement of the silver men of their proposed combination to defeat Crisp for the speakership, and places little belief in their ability to successfully form such a combina-

The Attorney-general has advised the Secretary of War that he has authority. under the law, to obtain lands at Gettysburg. Pa., by condemnation proceedings in sufficient quantity to carry out the provisions of the act providing for the marking and preservation of the lines of battle. This is a severe blow for the trolley railroad now being constructed on the Gettysburg battlefield.

The gold reserve to-day was \$96,985,117, being an increase during the week of near- | her Sedan outlit, including the ducal lacly a million dollars. It is expected at the treasury that the ! Quey.

There isn't a doubt that a pretty woman low rate of exchange-\$4.84 to-day-will soon result in an influx of gold from Europe that will restore the reserve to its full tigure of \$100,000,000. There were 4,264 more fourth-class post-

masters appointed, on removals, during the

first four months of the last administration Fred Grant, late United States minister to | than during the corresponding period in this. Satolli Defied by Archbishop Corrigan. NEW YORK, July 8.—The Herald says: "Archbishop Corrigan has practically defied the authority of Mgr. Satolli, upon

whom, as aspostolic delegate in the United States, the Pope has conferred extraordinary powers. Mgr. Satolii directed the Archbishop to restore Dr. Richard L. Burtsell to the Church of the Epiphany, from which he was transferred three years ago to Rondout, N. Y., for defending Dr. McGlynn, or appoint him to a parish equally as important as Epiphany, but the Archbishop, instead of following the apostolic delegate's instructions, referred the matter to the Propaganda in Rome."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Subexecutive Committee and a Committee on the Southern Question Appointed.

CHICAGO, July 8 .- At the Louisville convention of the National Republican League President Tracy was authorized to appoint a subexecutive committee from among the members of the regular executive committee and a committee to in vestigate the Southern question. President Tracy has completed his appointments and announces them as follows:

Subcommittee of Executive Committee-Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; Wm. L. Taylor, of Indiana; James A. Blanchard, of New York; T. F. Byrnes, of Minnesota; H. E. Tiepke, of Rhode Island; Wm. E. Riley, of Kentucky; Isaac Toum-bo, of California; H. M. Cooper, of Arkansas; J. Henry Gould, of Massachusetts; Wm. K. Burchinell, of Colorado: Henry M. Haigh, of Michigan; E. J. Hainer, of Nebraska; J. M. M. Her, of Kansas; E. J. Judd, of Illinois; S. R. Hawkins, of New York; E. M. Smith, of Alabama, sergeant-atarms, and John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and James A. Clarkson, of Iowa, advisory members.
Committee on Southern Question—Judge Pray,
of Iowa; L. P. Goodell, of Texas; O. L. Rosenkrans, of Wisconsin; H. W. Gardner, of Ohio; E 5. Asheraft, of Tennessee; John F. Flanagan, of Missouri; L. H. McCauily, of Pennsylvania; W. S. Ball, of North Carolina, and H. DeB. Ciay, of Virginia.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Feasible Route Found and Surveyed-Rich

Gold and Sliver Ores Along the Line, Washington, July 8. - Considerable interest has apparently been thrown around the operations of the intercontinental railway survey authorized by Congress in accordance with the plan adopted by the Panama conference in 1890. Though reports of a more or less detailed character have been incorporated in the estimates laid before Congress, there has been a hot fight over the appropriation for continuing the work which only slipped through in conference between the two houses. It is now stated, however, in an unofficial way, that the survey has been practically completed. All the surveying parties have returned to Washington, having finished their field work. They are now engaged at the headquarters the commission in this city working up the data they have secured for the publication of their final reports and the maps of the line. This work will occupy several months. The line surveyed runs from the southern boundary of Mexico to the northern boundary of Bolivia, and is four thousand miles in length. It connects the railway system of North America with that of South America. It is said that a feasible route has been found for the entire distance, with no grade greater than 4 per cent., but no partionlars are given. It is further said that the engineer who was in charge of the survey through Colombia reports that for many miles the line runs through a mining region so rich that the material dug out would contain enough gold and silver to pay for the construction of the road over that section. This possibly accounts for the reticence maintained as to the progress

Ratiroad Managers Scored. CHICAGO, July 8.—The lines of the Western Passenger Association continued their meeting to-day, but took no definite action and adjourned early to meet again Monday morning. The association listened to arguments on low world's fair rates from a committee of the American Exhibitors' Association which told the railroad men plainly that they were unjust to the public and the stockholders of their roads as long as they persisted in keeping people away by charging them more to come to the fair than to attend some insignificant meeting. The association took the address quietly, but had no reply to make.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- For Ohio and Iniana-Generally fair Sunday, with west

For Illinois-Fair, except in extreme south portion; local thunderstorms; variable winds.

Local Weather Report

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8. Time. | Bar. | The. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A. M. 30.00 80.5 75 S'west Pt.cloudy 0.00 Maximum temperature, 90; minimum tem-75. The lonowing statement of the temperature and precipitation

Normal.... Mean.... 0.60 Departure from normal. -0.16Excess or deficiency since July 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -362 *1.91 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official. THE SEDAN CHAIR.

How It Is Regarded by Women at the

Down at the fair the women and girls say "Did you ever!" the first time their giances happen to take in the slowly-am-

bling Turk and his sedan chair. Of course it is the male attachment of the transportation box that elicits the feminine ejeculation that indicates, especially in tone, a personal aversion to being trotted around Jackson Park in any such fashion.

But the average "she," after running across the comfortable sedan and its peculiar means of locomotion several times a day for several days, begins to feel that a ride of some sort woulnn't be so bad-and you know it's just horridly tiresome walking over the long distances-and those wheel chairs do not afford protection from the sun-and isn't the atmosphere a lurid glow with all the white buildings glaring through-and the temperature aspiring to reach the three-figure mark and-But at this juncture of her soliloguy the Oriental outfit jogs up the avenue-and

evidently not in anybody's hire, for the chair is unoccupied. Next moment she takes possession of the convenience. And, ten to one, she was one of the most emphatic in the spirit of negation when the quaint vehicle and its Turkish men team first loomed up within range

of her vision. It's a question whether the average woman bolts "on straight moral principle" attaight or sound of something or anything out of "present conventional form," or because it gives luster to he fashionable reputation to do so.

This department takes the middle ground, and believes that the average woman, surprised by novel innovation, retreats for the advantage of a cautious consideration of the "candidate" for her favor. It is instinctive with women not to immediately "take up" anything that appeals

to her admiration or to her sense of comfort. And, of course, the poor dear gets misjudged because she fights shy until she thinks she knows what she is doing. Now about this sedan chair, that creates much amazement and then is accepted. down at the fair-it is said, across the sea, that the thing is coming into fashion in the near future, along with revivals of other ages and importations from Oriental lands.

Yes, it is declared that the fashionable dame will, in the rapidly approaching by and by, plume herself on the deckings of in modish gearing shows off to advantage in one of these box affairs. And so far as safety goes quite likely she would be in no more jeopardy carried by her pair of men trotters up and down streets crowded with

trains than she is to-day riding in her equippage whirled along by spirited horses under the control of a coachman. But wouldn't the Sedan be a slow way of getting around. It is written that this style of transpor-

tation was originated in 1377, when Emperor Charles IV and his son Wenesslans

went visiting Charles V of France. The host being afflicted with gout, caused a "carriage chair" to be made for him so that he might go airing in the gardens with his guests. This beginning was improved until the chair became luxtrious within and without, and the lacquey a marvel in

uniform. In 1608 a French archbishop had a sumptuous turnout that was wonderfully done in velvet and gold embroidery and silver lace and Chinese lacquer, and was, more-

over, supplied with twelve windows. In the beginning of last century the sedans were plentiful on the streets of London for public hire. And it is declared will soon be repeated in progessive Chicago and in other cities that try to keep up with the processon

example. HER HUSBAND'S OLD FRIENDS.

abreast with the world's bustling, shining

A Bachelor's Complaint Against Woman's Willy Selfishness. Charles Lamb.

As a single man I have spent a good deal of my time in noting down the infirmities of married people. Marriage by its best title is a monopoly, and not of the least in vidious sort. Nothing is to me more distasteful than that entire complacency and satistaction which beam in the countenances of a new married couple-in that of the lady in particularly; it tells you that her lot is disposed of in this world; that you can have no hopes of her. It is true, I have none; nor wishes either, perhaps. But this is not the worst. Visits are implied, and some kind of intercourse. But if the husband be a man with whom

you have lived on a friendly footing before marriage-if you did not come in on the wife's side-if you did not sneak into the house in her train, but were an old friend in fast habits of intimacy before their courtship was so much as thought on -look about you-your tenure is precarious-before a twelvementh shall over your head you shall find your old friend gradually growing cool and altered toward you. and at last seek opportunites of breaking with you. I have scarce a married friend of my acquaintance, upon whose firm faith I can rely, whose friendship did not commence after the period of his marriage. With some limitations, they can endure that; but that the good man should have dared to enter into a solemn league of friendship in which they were not consulted, though it happened before they knew him-before they that ate now man and wife met-this is intolerable to them. Every long triendship, every old authentic intimacy, must be brought into their office to be new stamped with their currency, as a sovereign prince calls in the good old money that was comed in some reign before he was born or thought of, to be new marked and minted with his authority before he will let it pass current in the world. You may guess what luck generally befalls such a rusty piece of metal as 1 am these

Innumerable are the ways which they take to insult and worm you out of your husband's confidence. Laughing at all you say with a kind of wonder as if you were a queer kind of fellow that said good things, but an oddity, is one of the ways-they have a peculiar kind of stare for the purpose-till at last the husband who used to defer to your judgment, and would pass over some excresences of understanding and manner for the sake of a general vein of observation (not quite vulgarl which he perceived in you, begins to suspect whether you are not altogether a humorist-a fellow well enough to have consorted with in his bachelor days, but not quite so proper to be introduced to ladies. This may be called the staring way; and is that which has oftenest been

put in practice against me. Then there is the exaggerating way, or the way of irony; that is, where they find you an object of especial regard with their husband, who is not so easily to be shaken from the lasting attachment founded on esteem which he has conceived towards you, by never qualified exaggerations to cry up all that you say or do, till the good man who understands well enough that it is all done in compliment to him, grows weary of the debt of gratitude which is due to so much candor, and by relaxing a little on his part, and taking down a peg or two in his enthusiasm, sinks at length to the kindly level of med rate esteem-"That decent affection and complacent kindness" towards you, where she herself shall join in sympathy with him without much stretch and violence to her

sincerity. Another way (for the ways they have to accomplish so desirable a purpose are infinite is, with a kind of innocent simplicity, continually to mistake what it was which first made their husbands fond of you. If an esteem for something excellent in your moral character was that which riveted the chain in which she is to break, upon any imaginary discovery or a want of poignancy in your conversation, she will cry, "I thought, my dear, you described your friend, Mr. -, as a great wit? If, on the other hand, it was for some supposed charm in your conversation that he first grew to like you, and was content for this to overlook some trifling irregularities in your moral deportment, upon the first notice of any of these she as readily exclaims, "This, my dear, is your good Mr.

These are some of the mortifications which I have encountered in the absurd attempt to visit at the houses of my mar-

RUDYARD KIPLING'S DAUGHTER.

Though but Six Months Old, She Is, of Course, a Remarkable Child. New York World. Josephine Kipling, better known as

"Baby Kipling," is now six months old. As the question as to whether or not her illustrious father is fond of or interested in her is still freely discussed, it may be as well to answer it here. He is so proud of her that he has quite forgiven her for not being a boy; in fact, he appears to have forgotten his disap-

is his satisfaction in his daughter. Josephine Kipling is a sweet child-not beautiful by any means, or even pretty as yet, but growing more so daily. She has been put into short clothes, and has begun to crawl around on voyages of discovery. She is not elaborately dressed by any means. Mrs. Kipling's ideas are similar to those of Mrs. Cleveland, and so baby Kipling is usually in fine white dresses, simply

pointment as well, so great and unqualified

made, but in which she is always cool, and fresh, and clean. Now that the swaddling clothes are removed and she can get at them, her interest in and admiration for her feet are absorbing. To keep shoes and stockings on her is an utter impossibility. Recently she has had her first plunge into outdoor life, and she approves of it highly. From her perambulator she has gravely superintended the planting of a small garden, but she will never assist at the harvest, for neighbors' hens and their chickens have attended to that. The baby does not care. She rolls on the rug-covered grass and takes her nap in the hammock swang between two trees, watched over by an uncle or an aunt, a grandmother, or possibly papa Kipling himself-by way of relaxation from mental toil. But the one object in the world that baby Kipling most enjoys is her small two-year-old cousin, whom she sees daily and never tires of. She crawls after her, watches her with bated breath, laughs when she laughs and presently will talk as well. Indeed, it is asserted that her father already holds frequent converse with his daughter, and that she "understands every word he savs;" also that she makes him understand without words. Of the truth of this latter there can be no donbt. She does it, however, in a very smiable way, for baby Kipling is nothing if not good natured.

This well-regulated infant goes to sleep promptly at 8 in the evening and never peeps until 4 o'clock. She has her father's constitution, and has never been ill a day save when she was vaccinated-she took that hard.

In the new house on the hill the brightest, prettiest, most desirable rooms are being arranged for the exclusive use of this pampered child and her nurse | who, by the way, is a most "superior person" of English importation.) The floors of these rooms are stuffed, so to speak, and the walls padded so that the sound of noise and frolio may come but faintly to the busy father's

Educational Item. Texas Siftings.

place for a ball game!

Proud Father-Welcome back to the old farm, my boy. So you got through college all right!

pedestrians and various vehicles and street Farmer's Son-Yes, father. Proud Father-Ye know I told ye to study up on chemistry and things, so you'd know best what to do with different kinds of lands. What do you think of that flat medder there, for instance? Farmer's Son (joyfully)-Cracky, what a